The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,857. New Series.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	„ 28 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town including postage	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town including postage	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 7 12
Back Numbers	„ 0 4
	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 0 6
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BILBY—July 30th, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. John Bilby, Engineer Apollo Cotton Press Co., of a daughter.

STEARNS—July 30th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of W. F. Stearns, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

BLACK.—July 30th, at the European General Hospital, of dropsy, Peter Black, late seaman, aged 35 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

CONWELL—ALDRED—July 6th, at the Mission House, Ellore, by the Rev. F. N. Alexander, B.A., Joseph Aldred, of Leeds, to Miss Lucy Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of D. E. Conwell, Esq.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 1000 Tons, 150 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on the 1st August at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Goa, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrukel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—S. S. "ARABIA," 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched on the above voyage on 15th August at noon.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

THE new Steamer TA PANG NYO, Captain Grandle, will be positively despatched for the above Ports on the 12th August next. For Opium and light Goods apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co

29th July 1864.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British Bark JOHN RENTON, 469 Tons, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods ex ships *Dhuleep Singh* and *Morayshire*, consigned to order, landed and warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder, are requested to take delivery forthwith as the matter of Warehouse rent is necessarily heavy.

Bombay, 31th July 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Madurez*, Brown, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Brown will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

As there will be a general average claim on the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the average agreement now being circulated.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
27th July 1864. Agents for Captain Brown.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, Geo. Ditchburn, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington*.
Bombay, 15th June 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP *Morayshire*, FROM LONDON.—It is hereby notified for the information of Consignees, that as the Ship is being materially delayed for want of Boats, all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, are being landed at the Ship's convenience, on account and risk of the concerned, and will be retained until payment of such expenses as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th July 1864. Agents Ship *Morayshire*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, Fowler, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Fowler will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain Macdonald, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expence.

Captain Macdonald will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Hashemy*, Captain Lawnder, from Karrachee, are requested to send off Boats without delay to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Lawnder will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after once leaving the Deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents for Captain *Hashemy*.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, that favourite Residence, No. 25, Staff Lines, late property of Captain Holland, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Gharawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to Mr. Reyts, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to Mr. Wellis, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having withdrawn by mutual agreement from the Firm of M'COMBIE & WRIGHT, all responsibility and interest ceases from the 21st instant.

Bombay, 28th July 1864. G. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have commenced business as Merchants and Commission Agents in connexion with Edmund Ridings and Brother of Liverpool.

JOHNSON RIDINGS & Co.
24, Apollo Street, 26th July 1864.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited), an experienced EUROPEAN STOREKEEPER and a PAYMASTER. Salaries liberal. No unexperienced persons need apply. Applications to be made by letter only, stating address, to the undersigned.

GEO. WHITLEY, For the Secretaries.

N. B.—The Company cannot undertake to reply to the communications of rejected applicants.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to England.

For (2) two European Convicts.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (4) four time-expired Convicts.
From Bombay to the Andamans.
For (3) thirty Native Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to negociate the sale and purchase of Shares and Stock of all kinds at market rates, on Commission.

Price lists and the best information regarding every description of Stock furnished on application.

Address—FRED. C. MARVAL, Bill, Share, and Stock Broker, 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the First Call of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

A TAVERN TO BE SOLD OUT.—THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S HOME, No. 1, Burrowes' Lane, Girgaum Road.—The fixtures of this House will be sold together with the License and Out-buildings, Bowling Alleys, and every thing complete.

Also, one Horse, Buggy, and Harness, all complete.

Several fine Dogs, and a splendid litter of Pups.

Several barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour, in good order.

A large quantity of Beer and Cider and Wine.

6 or 7,000 dozens of empty Bottles, more or less.

Apply to J. R. LOW, on the premises.

N.B.—Immediate entry can be had.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, Cavel or Agiary Lane.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care : also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Final Call of Rs. 30 per Share.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged upon the Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—Mr. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen ; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—This Bank will commence business on MONDAY, the 1st August next, at No. 99, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 99, Medow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P.M. for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.

3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.

5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

Provisional Share-Certificates, in exchange for receipts for payments on *first* and *second Calls* will be issued on application after the 9th *proximo*.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇડીઅન પેનીનસ્યલા લંડન એંડ ચાઇના બૅંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईडीअन पेनिनसुला लंडन बेंड चाइना बॅांक (लिमीटेड.)

Temporary Offices, Church Gate Street, Opposite the Bank of India.

NOTICE.—This Bank will be opened for the transaction of general business, on MONDAY, the 1st August proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

NOTICE.—I hereby give notice, that a Receipt No. 995 for 50 Shares in the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) standing in the name of Premchund Roychund, Esq., and a Receipt No. 48 for 25 Shares of the said Association in name of James Blair, both purchased by me, have been lost, and that I intend to apply to the said Association to issue a Duplicate thereof, in the event of said Receipts not being found and returned to me within three days from this date.

NAVALCHUND NANCHUND.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—One Crore of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

Board of Directors.

A. C. Gumpert, Esq., *Chairman* ; Nourojee Arlaseer Davur, Esq. ; Pestonjee Nourojee Pochajee, Esq. ; Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq. ; Nourojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.

Offices—No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE Bank will be prepared on, and after, Monday the 1st proxime, to transact Banking business in all its branches.

Current Accounts.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on daily balances of Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Fixed Deposits.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
12 „ „ „ 7 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

Advances and Discount.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

Commission.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms :—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank will also shortly be prepared to grant and purchase Bills of Exchange on London.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays ...10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

No 40, Meadow Street, 30th July 1864.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Works to be executed on the site of this Company's Workshops near the Elphinstone road, Bombay, viz., Engine Pits, Coaling Platform, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls, and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be consider.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind.

Agents for India,
Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED)

ઇયસ્ટઇડીઆ પ્રરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

इयस्ट इडीया परेश कंपनि (लिमीटेड)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Call and Interest at the rate of 9 per cent, shall not have been paid on the 11th August next, at the office of the Company will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company :—

1st Call of Rs 250 due 20th June 1864.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, 25th July 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशिएशन लिमीटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th February 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, Meadow Street, Bombay,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding, these Clocks gained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 269 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice Gold bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Marie Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Burv, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the first prize at the late Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and vischarging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. Grant up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed, will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.
Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીઅલ આસોશીએશન ઓફ ઇનડી અ એનદ ચાઇનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धि फीनेंशीयल आसोसीएशन आफ ईंडीया आणि च्याइना (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Offices of the Association in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the following business will be brought before the meeting, viz :—

1st. Proposal by the Directors that the Capital of the Association be increased from One Crore and 20 Lacs to 2 Crores and 40 Lacs by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each ; that such Shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per Shares to the holders of Shares in the Association on the 10th day of July 1865, in the proportion of one new Share for each old Share ; that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the reserved fund ; that the holders of the new Shares be in the same position with regard to the profits subsequently to the 30th September next, as the holders of the original Shares, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up, and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 20 days from the date of allotment upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.

2nd. The election of Directors in the room of the present Directors who will retire at that date in accordance with the Articles of Association but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. Remuneration of Directors.

Note.—The Provisions of the Articles of Association do not admit of an Extraordinary General Meeting being held at an earlier date than that fixed by the above Advertisement, and the Directors think it right to give the Shareholders as long notice as possible of their intention to propose an increase of Capital.

1st July 1864. RICHARD WILLIS, Chairman.

SITE FOR HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Site of valuable ground for Hotel purposes on the Esplanade, Bombay, most favourably situated near all the main thoroughfares, with an open, westerly, breezy aspect, in the immediate vicinity of the Public Offices, Banks, Commercial establishments of the principal landing place for Passengers by sea, and the terminii of the Bombay and Baroda and Great Indian Peninsula Railway trunk lines.

1. A plot of ground measuring about 2 acres on which is to be built a first-class Hotel to contain not less than 200 Bed Rooms, will be sold by Public Auction, by the Rampart Removal Committee at their Office, at 12 o'clock noon on the 1st day of August 1864, on a building lease for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of September 1864 at an annual rent of one rupee an acre. At the expiration of the terms the land and buildings to revert and become the property of Government.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay.

3. The highest bidder will have to lodge with the Rampart Removal Committee a deposit of 10 per cent. on the purchase money at the time of auction, the remainder to be paid within thirty-one days from the day of sale, and in default the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

4. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel for the approval of the Rampart Removal Committee on or before the 1st of December 1864.

5. The purchaser will be required to sign an agreement, to erect and completely finish to the satisfaction of the Architectural Surveyor, in conformity with the approved Designs and Specifications a 1st class Hotel, with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st of November 1867, and to have the buildings covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the Assessors' Surveyor.

6. The agreement will contain clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and properly drained and to pay all rates and taxes ; to use them only for a 1st class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay may be subsidiary thereto; to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessors' name in the sum of Rs. 7,00,000 at least ; not to assign or underlet without license and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and provisos as shall be deemed proper or necessary by the Surveyor appointed by Government.

7. The lessees are not to be at liberty to enquire into the boundaries.

8. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the Surveyor, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessors' Solicitor at the lessee's expense. By order,

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secy. to the Rampart Removal Committee.
Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, Bombay,
12th May 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on 1st of July 1864, we opened our Branch Firm in London at Gresham House, No. 155, as Commission Agents and General Merchants under the style and name of Bhimsey Sewjee & Co.

GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be two per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The Second Half-yearly General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Managers, No. 7 Rampart Row, on Monday, the 1st August 1864, at half-past 4 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account, and to declare a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1864, and also to elect Directors.

By order of Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 Aldgate, London, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The First General Meeting of this Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August 1864, at 3 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, a Statement of Account to the 30th June 1864, and to elect Directors.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *viâ* the Overland, and also *viâ* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 2.5 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 15.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars ; Interest on Pounds sterling ; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from Is. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee ; Whole number Tables ; Dollars into Rupees at do. do. ; Rupees converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars ; Dollars into Rupees at do. ; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar, Dollars in Pounds sterling ; Commissions or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Kidderminster carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia, will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & Co., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
Travelling „ „ with Covers and Straps.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND CHALK POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
Kiss me Quick	Bridal Bouquet
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Friendship Offerings
Something New	Patchouli
Jockey Club	Sweet Briar
New Mown Hay	Jasmine
Rough and Ready	Forget Me Not
Frangipanni	Ess. Bouquet
	The Provence Rose
	Pistachio Nut Complexion Powder

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
Sun Flower Oil	White Almond, &c. &c.

ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 each.
Hare	Ponchers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	At Rs. 1 each.
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermicelli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

At Rs. 1 each, or Rs. 11 per doz.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished personnel of all nations ; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tanbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain „	½ Abernethey.
Coffee „	¼ Captain.
Cracknell. „	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Deserts.	Spiconuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark &Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures ;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority ;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

WANTED.—450 Tons of Stone Ballast. Terms of Contract to be seat by letter to "A. Z.," *Times of India* Office, stating prices per ton delivered on board ship and number of days to be delivered in.
Bombay, 30th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, for the privilege of Cutting Grass growing on the Forae Roads, during the monsoon of 1864; also on the sides of Grant, Bellasis, and Falkland Roads, and on the ground of the Cemetary on the Flats. Plans of the Roads in question will, in the meantime remain open for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.
The whole of the amount of the highest bid must be paid in as soon as the sale is over.
By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 30th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈન્ડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, *and VII. of* 1860 *of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMASJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormasjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)

LONDON BANKERS—THE BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Two months certain	.....	3 per cent.
Three "	"	4 "
Six "	"	5½ "
Twelve "	"	6 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities, and Shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding the forms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

EXTRACT FROM THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S ALMANNC.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON.

WOMAN from the peculiar physiological functions of her organs, and from the refined and delicate sensibility of her nervous system, is subject to diseases which destroy her own happiness and greatly impair her power of contributing to the happiness of others. Every mother and head of a family, and most women above the age of fifteen years, are painfully conscious of the fact, and all, in a greater or less degree, are interested in the search for a prompt and efficient remedy for the various forms which the diseases alluded to assume.
Until the organization of the Graefenberg Company, the medical profession sought in vain for a remedy for these complaints, to which every woman is liable, and from which wealth, refinement and station afford no exemption.
The experience of many years, the severe tests of investigation by scientific medical men, the use of the medicine in the practice and in the families of physicians, and its general use in the families of clergymen and among the most cultivated and refined in the country, has resulted in stamping the elegant and well-known preparation of the Graefenberg Company as the only reliable remedy ever known for the universal and distressing diseases of women.
It is prepared by an educated physician of great experience, and it will always be found fully equal to representations concerning it. It is known as

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

The Catholicon should be used in all cases of uterine or monthly trouble attended with any of the following symptoms:—

Deranged Monthly Periods,	Burning or Irritation in the Uterine Organs,
Irregularities,	Itching,
Sickness,	Nightmare,
Faintness,	Despair,
Deranged Appetite,	Hysterics,
Yellow Complexion,	Anxiety,
Pain in the Kidneys,	Leucorrhœa,
Chills,	Red Face,
Cold Hands and Feet,	Nervous Twitching,
Coatings,	Starting,
Feverishness,	Constipation,
Neuralgia,	Irritable Temper,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Sadness,
Dizziness,	Depraved Appetite,
Nervousness,	Flatulence,
Headache,	Bloated Bowels, and Irregular
Restlessness,	Unpleasant Dreams,
Disturbed Sleep,	Pains in the Uterine Organs,
Spasms,	Numbness and Pains in the Limbs,
Flushes of Heat,	Loss of Memory,
General Pain,	Bewilderment,
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders,	Soreness in the Feet,
Acid Stomach,	Pain in the Back,
Nausea,	Prolapsed Uterus,
Indigestion,	Tumors.
Difficult Passing of Urine, with Heat or Smarting,	

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and constitutional vigor; and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leave the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the constitution. *In the troublesome symptoms attending pregnancy, the benefit of the Catholicon is most remarkable.*

TESTIMONY.

I now sit down to write the effects of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon in my own case. *Language cannot portray half its value.* To appreciate it, a person should suffer as I have done; try remedy after remedy and fail to get any relief; feel life a burden; see a helpless family of young children growing up, with the mother sick and powerless to care for them; and then to feel the healthful influence of the Catholicon restoring of frame racked with pain and agony, to youthful vigor and health. Until the woman has experienced this she does not know how much the Graefenberg Catholicon has blessed the world. It cured me of long-continued sufferings; I have spoken and written about it—urged others to take it—and I never knew it to fail.
MRS. C. A. BARTLETT, Green Bush, Wis.

☞ The above case was one of the very worst which ever came to my knowledge. The Graefenberg Catholicon effected a cure. This wonderful medicine is a certain, absolute, unfailing remedy in all such cases, and in all cases for which it is recommended.
J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., N. Y.

We feel it a duty we owe to the public to state that the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon is a medicine invaluable for complaints classed under the head of Female Diseases. We have used it, and have been greatly benefitted thereby—so much so that, were the price double, we would have it. To the thousands of our sex who are suffering from weakness, we would recommend the Catholicon as a sure cure. It gives strength to the system and enables each of the organs of the body to perform their appropriate functions.
MRS. W. CARTER,
MRS. E. E. WEEKS.
MISS C. SWORMSTEIT.
Medina, Ohio, March , 1861.

☞ The above-named ladies we are personally acquainted with, and know that for several years, while we lived in Medina, they were great sufferers. Miss S. has been so badly afflicted that it was with difficulty she was able to stand upon her feet. A few bottles of Catholicon entirely cured her of her complaints. My wife received great benefit from this medicine. We recommend it to the ladies of this country as a safe and efficient remedy for the many complaints they are subject to.
JOHN WEEKS, Editor *Caufield* (O) *Herald.*

We have sold the Graefenberg Family Medicines for a number of years and take pleasure in saying that they have always proved all that you claim for them the most reliable remedies of the day.
We dislike to particularize where all of them appear to be indispensable, but cannot refrain from referring to the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, which has never failed in its mission, and has produced results, under our immediate observation, both wonderful and satisfactory.
It is especially useful in diseases incident to pregnancy, and we have no hesitation in saying that its use by persons in that condition, whether delicate or healthy, will invariably be attended with benefit.
It has been used by various women in this vicinity for Barrenness, and in every instance with success.
MIERS & Co., Druggists, Portage City, Wis.

Having used the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon in my practice for the last five years, I take pleasure in recording my testimony of its value, for I do not know of a single instance where it has not given the most complete satisfaction; and many cases of Uterine complaints have come under my notice, which, after having exhausted the skill of eminent physicians, have been permanently cured by this medicine. In fact, I never knew a remedy so universal in accomplishing the object which it is designed and of so great value to the human family as this.
D. S. HARSHA, M. D., Owatonna, Minn.

I hereby certify that I have used the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon in my family, and consider it the best remedy for diseases peculiar to females that I have ever seen.
My wife was afflicted with Prolapsis Uteri (falling of the Womb), and by the use of the Catholicon is completely cured.
I would earnestly recommend it to any lady who may be subject to those distressing complaints.
REV. A. G. COULEY, of the M. E. Church,
Onalaska, Wis.

I most cheerfully indorse the above recommendation of the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon, having used it in my family with entire success.
I consider it the best remedy for female complaints in use.
H. J. PECK.

Price of the Uterine Catholicon in Bombay Rs. 3 and 6 annas per Bottle. Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT, Agents in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, there will be sold by Public Auction at the Municipal Commissioners Grass Market Stables in Mukkoond Goozersett Street, twelve (12) unfit Bullocks, and a quantity of unserviceable Stores, belonging to the Cattle Department. By order of the Municipal Commissioners.
WM. COLE BAYLY,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
30th July 1864.

NOTICE MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., Mellow Street, Bombay, have for Sale a first-class London-made Carriage or Palanquin Clock, second-hand, quite equal to new; Lever Escapement; strikes the quarters and hours on a Gong; shows the day of the week and month; has a solid Silver Dial richly engraved, and a Thermometer inserted on each side. Price Rs. 500: original cost Rs. 800.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FIFTH AND FINAL CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st August 1864, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on any portion of this Call which remains unpaid.
By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay, 30th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

ESPLANADE BUILDING SITES.—SALES TEMPORARILY POSTPONED.—Notice is hereby given, that the Sale of Land or Building Leases, of which a preliminary Advertisement was published on the 1st ultimo, is postponed until the 15th proximo. Further particulars will be given in future advertisements.
By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Archl. Secy. to the Rampart Remvl. Committee.
30th July 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co's Steamer, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th August at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Tuesday 2nd ..... 7h. 25m. P. M.
First Qr., Wednesday 10th ..... 10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th ..... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th ..... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	1	Lammas Day.	5 58	6 34	10 25	10 42	
Tues.	2	Daybreak at 6h. 19m. A.M.	5 58	6 33	11 0	11 18	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7h. 52m.	5 59	6 33	11 34	11 51	
Thur.	4	Venus rises at 6h. 8m. A.M.	5 59	6 32		0 5	
Fri.	5	Venus sets at 6h. 53m. P.M.	5 59	6 32	0 30	0 56	
Sat.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord	5 40	6 31	0 51	1 17	20th July 1863.
Sun.	7	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 40	6 30	1 22	1 37	20th July 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	July 20	KURRACHEE	July 26
AGRA	July 28	LAHORE	July 23
ALLAHABAD	July 21	LONDON	June 4
AUSTRALIA	June 15	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 25	MADRAS	July 25
BUSSORAH	July 19	MALTA	June 23
CALCUTTA	July 23	MEERUT	July 22
CAPE	May 21	OUDH	July 20
CEYLON	July 18	PUNJAUB	July 11
COCHIN	June 18	PENANG	July 11
DELHI	July 21	RANGOON	May 11
FRANCE	June 19	SUEZ	July 13
HONGKONG	June 29	SINGAPORE	July 9

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

THE *Alabama*, without exception the most successful and most famous cruiser that ever roved the seas, has found outside the harbour of Cherbourg a glorious termination to her adventurous career. The sinking of the Confederate man-of-war is hailed with delight in England by newspapers, which, taking the cue offered by Lord Russell in his speech on the breaking up of the Conference, declare that the country will breathe more freely now that one glaring cause of offence to the powerful American people, the British-built ship *Alabama*, has been swept away. In New York also the sovereign mob will be jubilant over the destruction of an enemy which had wrought almost as much harm to the Northern cause as the great Confederate armies, though it may be doubted if the escape of Captain Semmes (destined probably, if captured, to grace the triumph of his conqueror through the streets of the Empire City) will not be a drop of bitterness in the overflowing cup of joy that will be offered as a libation when the news is told of the destruction of the terrible "pirate" whose name was the terror of Northern shipowners. But, beyond the loss of the vessel itself, and the shock which the destruction of the renowned *Alabama* must give to the *prestige* of the South, the Confederates will suffer no great damage from the victory gained by the *Kearsage*. For the *Alabama* had, in truth, done her work. If her mission had been still unfulfilled, the judgment of Captain Semmes would, we imagine, have kept his bravery in check, and prevented him from accepting the challenge of the Federal Captain Winslow to an unequal combat in which odds the against him were so heavy that success seemed hopeless. Before she entered Cherbourg harbour, the *Alabama* had done her work. She had made the Confederate flag the dread of Federal merchantmen from the Havannah to Canton, and had caused the stars and stripes to disappear from every sea. Mr. Cobden lately read some figures in the House of Commons, from which it appears that three fourths of the maritime trade of the United States has been transferred to the protection of neutral flags, chiefly of course to British bottoms, since the war began. This tremendous blow to the commercial strength and wealth of the United States, of which the effect will probably be to throw them back a generation in the race of competition with Great Britain, has been dealt by Captain Semmes alone; and it is easy, when we think of the work the *Alabama* accomplished, to account for the fierce indignation which the mere mention of her name roused in New York, and partly also for the moderation with which the violent remonstrances of the Federals have been met in England.

The Engineers of Europe, who are privileged to learn the science of modern gunnery in actual warfare on sea and land at the cost of America, will not overlook the lessons which the naval combat between the *Kearsage* and the *Alabama* teaches them, of the impotence of wooden ships to resist the fire of shell, and of the reduction of naval tactics to a mere question of the weight of ordnance and thickness of armour carried by the ships engaged. The crew of the *Alabama* numbered amongst them many British sailors trained as gunners on board the *Excellent*; and from the Captain downwards the general wish was to bring the fighting to close quarters and decide the action by boarding the enemy. But neither skill in firing the guns, nor the use of all the arts of seamanship for the purpose of bringing the ships side by side, availed against the heavier metal and the chain-plated sides of the *Kearsage*. The warning which this action gives of the character which sea-fights will henceforth assume, is not likely to be disregarded. But it seems to us that the true moral of the *Alabama's* successful career has not yet been clearly pointed. From what the Confederate cruiser did we are able to infer what fearful ravages might be committed on English commerce by half a dozen privateers, before their course would be checked, if the country happened to be engaged in war with any State in Europe. Certainly, our numerous navy, with its squadrons in every sea, would not let an *Alabama* go on burning merchantmen with impunity for several years; but it would be well worth the while of an inferior enemy at sea to sacrifice a few cruisers for the sake of forcing English merchants to carry on their trade under a neutral flag. The immunities granted to neutrals by the treaty of Paris of 1856 makes it certain that in any war the neutral flag would invariably be preferred to the flag of either of the combatant powers; and it follows that by that treaty the power of isolated cruisers to do material damage to the trade of a commercial enemy has been very largely increased. Is it probable, then, that the advantage which England claimed by way of compensation for this concession,—the abolition of privateering,—will be really gained by her in any maritime war? We do not believe that it is possible for any second-class maritime power to fulfil the engagements of the Treaty of Paris with respect to privateering. Privateers are the volunteers of the sea; and a nation which rejects their services when its regular navy has been defeated at sea simply condemns itself to political suicide. France must have remained absolutely powerless during the great war after the conquest of Trafalgar, if she had renounced the privilege of sending out cruisers from her ports to prey upon the commerce of the mistress of the seas. Only the other day, Germany is said to have threatened that, in case England went to war, she would have privateers built in America to cruise against British ships. Whether the report be true or not, it is an indication of the feeling that exists on the Continent, and of the probable course that the lesser maritime powers would take in case England were to confirm her old supremacy at sea by destroying the navies of her opponents in the first campaign. Nor could the terms of the treaty be enforced against the States which determined to resume privateering. The civil war in America has shown how difficult a thing it is to violate the laws of war for the purpose of taking special vengeance in "rebels" and "pirates." England would not dare, unless she had become all-powerful, to hang privateers-men; and she would be compelled to fight them as if they were regular men-of-war. Nor can we see why she would not do so. There must be free trade in war as in everything else; and, let the combatants fight with what weapons they will, the strongest and most skilful will always win the victory. The object in war is to do as much damage as we possibly can to the enemy; and the outcry against privateering is merely of a piece with the ignorant clamour raised against the use of Greek fire or "carcases," in the bombardment of Charleston.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at the Council House at Poona, on Saturday, the 30th July, at 11 A.M:—

Present.—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., *President*. His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.; the Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Frere; the Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Inverarity; the Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Robertson; the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; the Hon'ble Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett; the Hon'ble Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai; the Hon'ble Mr. M. H. Scott; the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Cassels; the Hon'ble Mr. W. Hart; and Mr. Under-Secretary Birdwood, C. S.

Visitors.—Majors Leach and Francis; Messrs. Taylor, Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, and a few others.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hart took the usual oaths of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to repeal Clause 4 of Section 2 of Regulation V. of 1830, and Section I. of Regulation VIII. of 1831.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere, in requesting leave to introduce a "Bill for the regulation of Jails and the enforcement of discipline therein," said that the object of this Bill was fully detailed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons published in the Official *Gazette* of Thursday last; but he was not quite certain whether he would introduce the Bill in the same form in which it had been promulgated in the *Government Gazette*, as since its publication, he was in receipt of a letter from the Commissioner in Sind on the subject of the proposed measure. The Commissioner has made very valuable suggestions, and he (Mr. Frere) would be glad to take advantage of them. He would, therefore, like to embody Mr. Mansfield's suggestions in the Bill originally drafted by him, which of course would have to undergo a thorough change. Together with these suggestions, he was anxious to incorporate the valuable hints which he gathered from an elaborate report of the Jail Committee which had lately met at Calcutta under the orders of the Governor General, with a view of inquiring into the management of the Jails throughout India. The Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has recently passed an Act (No. II. of 1864) for the management of Jails in that Presidency. He (Mr. Frere) would also take advantage of and embody the principal provisions of that enactment to meet the requirements of the Bombay Bill. In conclusion, Mr. Frere said that he would devote all his time to the immediate preparation of the Bill; and in the course of the week, he hoped to be able to have it entirely recast and republished in the *Government Gazette* in its revised form.

Leave was granted to the Hon'ble Mr. Frere to introduce the Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Frere then asked leave to bring in a "Bill to repeal certain Regulations and Acts relating to the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers in the Bombay Presidency." He said that the Council was aware that the Governor General's Council lately passed Act XI. of 1864, whereby the offices of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers were abolished throughout India; but through an oversight, certain Regulations and Acts applicable to this Presidency were unintentionally omitted from the Schedule attached to that Act. This discrepancy was brought to the notice of Government by Her Majesty's Judges of the High Court, who recommended Government to pass a short Act, rescinding those Regulations and Acts which affected this Presidency, and which the Government of India had apparently overlooked. The object which this Bill seeks to attain is nothing more than to supplement an existing Act with the necessary alterations, and remove any legal misunderstanding or doubts which might hereafter arise in reference to the appointments of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law Officers.

Leave was granted to the Honorable Mr. Frere to introduce the Bill.

The President adjourned the Council to Wednesday, the 10th August 1864.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

KURRACHEE, 26TH JULY.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Bombay.

TUTICORIN, 29TH JULY.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Cochin.

MADRAS, 29TH JULY.
Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Galle.

COCONADA, 31ST JULY.
Steamer *Peacock* from Masulipatam anchored.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

HONGKONG, 29TH JULY.

Per Steamer *Malta*:—
OPIUM—Dull—

Malwa	..... drs.	650 per chest.
Patna	..... "	489 "
Benares	..... "	479 "

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	..... 4s. 10d. per dlr.
Private Bills	..... 4s. 10d. "
On India	..... Rs. 234 per dlrs. 100.

Steamers arrived from Bombay: *John Bright* on the 1st, and *Carnatic* on the 6th inst.
Shanghae advices to 4th July.

OPIUM—Present quotations are—

Malwa	..... Taels 465 per chest
Patna	..... " 370 "

EXCHANGE—On London—

Bank Bills	..... 7s. 1d. per tael.
Private Bills	..... 7s. 1½d.
On India	..... Rs. 356 per taels 100.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondents.*)

OUDE, 24TH JULY.

THE weather has undergone a considerable change since I last wrote, not only have we had rain, but rain in abundance, and just in time for the coming harvest. The consequence has been an immediate lowering of the prices of articles of consumption, which had for the last month or two been rapidly rising, owing in a great measure to the exportation of cereals to other provinces.

The arrangements in connection with the Lucknow exhibition which is to come off in January '65 are rapidly progressing. The members of the committee are taking immense interest in the matter, and it is fully anticipated that the result will be as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

Not long since I mentioned the establishment of a new Bank at Lucknow designated the "Oude and United Service Bank (Limited)." It was thought that, as two such institutions already existed in Lucknow, a third would not be found to work. I must confess that I was something of the same opinion. The results have, however, shown what can be achieved by skilful management and perseverance. The Bank shares aggregate 1,000 at 100 per share; of the number 795 shares have been taken up. The paid up capital was only 7,750, besides floating deposits; and the profits during the quarter ending 30th June 1864 aggregated Rs. 1,012-13-11, and setting off the expenditure incurred the nett profit was Rs. 658-14.

Financially these results cannot be considered other than satisfactory, and the effect of these profits in so short a period has been to enhance the value of the shares in the Bank and to place an addition of 10 per cent. on the shares not yet taken. Mr. Carter is the manager of this Bank, and hitherto the work has been performed by him gratuitously, but now the Shareholders have resolved on presenting him a monthly allowance, and a bonus for his past services.

The present Commander-in-Chief seems not only to take an interest in the welfare of the soldier; but has evidently a partiality for the Turf. He has intimated his intention to present a handsome cup to be run for at the next races at Lucknow, and what is more, the Commander-in-Chief will be present in person to see the winner. His Excellency has, I believe, entertained a most favourable impression of Lucknow, and when he was last here remained much longer than he at first intended.

Several buildings confiscated immediately after the capture of Lucknow have very recently been restored to the owners, and several others similarly confiscated have been sold to the highest bidder. It is difficult to understand why these houses (after remaining so many years in our possession) have been restored not exactly to the owners but to their representatives. The principle, if once recognized, may lead to considerable embarrassment, as most of the houses in Lucknow now inhabited by the European residents were once either State property or belonged to private individuals, confiscated on the capture of Lucknow during the absence of the owners. Had these people come in, within the term allowed by the Proclamation, they would have been allowed to resume possession of their several properties, but not having done so confiscation followed as a consequence. What argument now exists to remove the grounds on which these properties were escheated to the paramount power? There is reason to believe that much will depend on the result of a case now pending in Calcutta, where one of the Nawabs of Oude is combatting his case with the aid of able counsel. For my part, I think that these men deserve little or no consideration at the hands of the State, and that the less punishment extended to them was the confiscation of their estates, justly forfeited for the part they most have undoubtedly taken during the disturbances in 1857.

Sir George Cowper is going on privilege leave for 3 months; Mr. Tucker, Commissioner, succeeds him, and Major Thompson, Deputy Commissioner, officiates for Mr. Tucker.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IN the expansion of Anglo-Saxon energy, few countries, however far distant from the Fatherland, remain unexplored by Englishmen; and the result of that exploration has usually been colonization. It is, however, a matter awakening fresh and increasing surprise that India forms an exception, perhaps the only exception to this rule. In spite of the fifty thousand *settlers*, so called, said to be at this time in India, this vast British possession can hardly be called a colony, and yet the rapidly increasing importation of that class known as interlopers must in time, if India is to be of real use to England, eventuate in the formation of a colony. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished, and one which it should be the earnest effort of Government to assist and confirm. In most countries the course is smooth and comparatively speaking easy. Trades and professions are found to be overstocked in the mother country, employment and wages mutually connect one another, and it is found that more room is required for the support of the increasing population. A new home must be sought; and, however painful the process, and the separation, which the departure of every emigrant ship witnesses, thousands of families yearly make up their minds to the inevitable necessity, and seek under a new sky that independence and wealth, which their own over-populated country denies them. After the first departure from home and kindred, colonists generally become happy and contented; for, after all, they are better off in a strange land, in a state of competency, than at home with a bare crust buttered only with sometimes a thousand sentiment, and seasoned only with the frowns of richer neighbours and relations. For the sacred proverb is as true in our time, as it was in Solomon's: "The poor is hated even of his own neighbour, but the rich hath many friends." India has hitherto, laboured under the great disadvantage of being occupied by quite a different class from those who have generally gone forth as emigrants, and hence our very tardy progress in what is generally understood by the term colonisation. India has for more than a century employed chiefly a service country. The earlier colonists, such as the Dutch and Portuguese, failed from inanition. The wave of English conquest, for years, went upwards from the sea in a restless uncertain flow, either lashed into the tempest of war, or heaving in a treacherous and dubious calm. It was a military occupation. The time was not ripe for the peaceful emigrant to settle down. Property was insecure, and the resources of the country were badly developed. The avenues to lucrative appointments were closed to all but a favoured few, and jealously guarded from foreign invasion: power and influence, on the whole justly exercised, were confined to a very few; monopolies were the order of the day, and beyond a chance and unauthorized trading on the part of members of the service, no opening existed for commercial enterprise beyond the actual sea board of the country. The only real colonists, perhaps, were the local Europeans of the Company's service, the old Bengal Artillery, for instance. These men came out with the intention of making this country their home, married, learnt the language, and generally succeeded in reconciling themselves to their exile. Otherwise until the mutiny of 1857, there seemed very little probability of any further advance in colonisation. An indigo factory here and there, representing one European family amid thousands of natives was the unostentatious type of the settler; but, however, to show that the existence of a British yeomanry was possible, even in the plains of India. The mutiny came, and shook the old established institutions to their base. While the changes it suggested swept away much that was venerable and popular to the few exclusives of the services, they opened out those ancient and long closed avenues to power, wealth, and influence; and for the first time, probably, in the history of India, they made the introduction of a middle class of Europeans, and a general colonization, a possible fact. The burning fury of that year of blood, and the cruel disruption of private ties, with the overthrow of much that was sacred and dear, was, however awfully, the artificial heat by which the latent resources of India, as a British colony, were to be fostered into a more rapid and luxuriant growth; and eventually to bring forth fruit to the benefit of both England and India. It remains for those who have this result in their power, not to reject the opportunity. The time for quietness is past. The tyranny of outsiders and monopoly are no longer possible. One by one the various offices of the State are being opened out to public competition; and, however gradual its operation may be, the change has begun. Men must go with the tide, and not all the conservatism of class prejudice, nor the anxiety of a few for the retention of patronage, can stem the flood that is setting in. It is with nations as with nature, which knows no pause in ever increasing movement. There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive as the strain to keep things fixed, when all the world is, by the very law of its creation, in eternal progress. Onward, forward, the course must be run; the momentum has been given, and there can be no standing still. This being so, how comes it to pass that the middle and the labouring classes do not more rapidly increase in this country? The climate is against them, native labour is much cheaper; the distance is so great; such are probably the chief difficulties with which emigrants to this country have to contend. The question, then, which is now occupying all thoughtful minds is, are these objections insuperable? I do not think they are. There are indigo planters, and their assistants; there are railway engineers, and their inspectors; who have managed to work in spite of the climate. I do not say that, as a practice, Europeans do actual manual labour in the sun, nor is the European colonisation of India intended to do away with native labour. On the contrary, if I am not mistaken, it would increase it Why, the great factory towns of England, with their thousand hands employed inside, are dependant upon native labour, thousands of miles off. Take cotton for instance. Why should not a factory be worked on the spot, steam works established and skilled workmen imported, so as to turn out indigenous Anglo-English calico in the plains of these provinces? Sugar works would be a success, as well as tea planting, and breweries, farming, tanneries, paper mills, oil mills, and chemical works, would all repay their owners. Again, we have a belt of hills, whose slopes might, were they only properly appreciated, be covered with English villages. From them might be drawn our recruits, our domestic servants, our overseers, and our clerks, and as the colony grew so would wages become equalised. We should cease to be dependant on the caprice and extortion of natives. European shops would multiply, as the wants of Europeans would be more generally felt. The homes of the steady colonist would be no longer "oceans apart." The Englishman would acquiesce in his change of life here, as he does in Australia, and elsewhere. The antagonism of races would, in time, cease to exist, as mutual dependence, a never failing necessity in this country, become more universally and more cheerfully recognized. But, above all, a bulwark of British yeomanry, Christian and loyal, would be erected round our borders, which would make "rebellion" madness, the country prosperous, and change the semi-barbarous inhabitants into a civilized and an enlightened people.

The coal of these provinces would appear to have been exaggerated both in regard to quanti- ty and quality. That which is procured from the upper carbonaceous strata is scarcely worth the expense of digging, but that which is obtained from the "Lower Damooda" beds, if proper attention be paid to the selection of sites for works, may turn out to be of considerable economic importance. The best of all the Nerbudda localities is at Mppanee on the Sata where the four seams give an aggregate of 20 feet of coal. This place is in the hands of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company, of which Colonel Henderson is manager, and as the Railway runs only a few miles from the mines the coal will not only create a demand for its own purpose, but also afford facilities of transport to the towns and iron works along the line. At Kotree near Shahpore on the road between Hoshungabad and Baitool, the coal is not so abundant, and the place is about twenty miles further south of the line. Still this village by means of a tramway would contribute usefully to the other supply. Rewan Deo on the Tavah river, as described by Mr. Medlicott, promises well in quality and quantity, the only disadvantage being that it is ten miles south of Shahpore. The coal near Oomrait which is close to the surface with a very slight dip has already been mined by Mr. Stanbrough; but though in horizontal extent it may be equal to that found at the above named localities, yet in thickness it is not to be compared to them, being confined apparently to a single seam of one foot, and that too far removed from the course of traffic. The Koorha coal field on the extreme north-west frontier has not yet been examined. The best iron found in these provinces, and the best locality for extensive operations for iron smelting is at Tendoo Khera, or as some call the place Oomerpanee, where the smelting of the ore, which is by no means refractory, may be aided by a limestone flax brought down the river, and where, when the jungle should fail to afford a supply of fuel, sectarian coal is procurable at a distance of thirty miles, while the site of the furnaces is only about four miles from the north bank of the Nerbudda, and fifteen from the line of the G. I. P. Railway on the south bank. Other favourable localities for iron works are Agaria and Jaohe near Jubbulpore, where the ore is rich in metal, the jungle adjacent and extensive, and within a convenient distance of the extension of the East Indian Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore. In the Seonee district, within the Sautpoora Range, laterite ore is found in several places. In the Katungu Pergunnah, near the foot of the Sautpoora Range, and near the borders of the Bhundara district, it is found in large quantities. This iron is much valued for its softness and malleability. The ore is worked out after the native fashion, by a class of people called "Agree," chiefly in the villages around Seonee. In almost all the beautiful valleys between these hills are streams, which without artificial appliances are running all the year round; and which with judicious damming, and an arrangement of reservoirs and inclines with sluice gates, might be turned to great account for motive power. And in the same neighbourhood there is a rich abundance of low forest, whence fuel could be supplied, and the locality is only twelve miles distant from the main Nagpore and Jubbulpore road. The laterite formation is moreover valuable from its furnishing the useful pigment, red ochre, or ruudlo. This is extracted, of very excellent quality, from the quarries on the west of the Raepore district. Allied to the iron ores is the black oxide of Manganese at Satuk, on the Sanjee Hills. Gold is washed from the sands of the Soano river, and the Kooadhus nullah near these hills—the natives do not earn more than a bare subsistence, but whether the washing would prove more remunerative by a more systematic mode of operation it is difficult to say. Diamonds are found at Hera Koond in the Mahanuddy, not far from Sumbulpore. The only other locality where this gem has been discovered is Wyragarh in the Chanda District, where in former days it was washed out of a laterite grit.

I mentioned in a former letter (XIX.) that it was probable in filling up the vacancy caused by Major Brown's death, of Commissioner of the Nerbudda division, the Chief Commissioner would, if he had the means, pass Colonel Snow, who is officiating, over—and so supersede him—and my predictions are true, for Captain Hector Mc-Kenzie, Secretary to Mr. Temple, has been appointed Commissioner. The only thing that can be said of Mr. Temple in thus ousting an officer who has served 18 years in the provinces, and therefore is better acquainted with the country and people than the Chief Commissioner himself, is that he has done a most unjust action—unjust I say in every way, for Colonel Snow has always during the time he has been officiating as Commissioner—which is since 1862—received praise in all Mr. Temple's administration reports, and is neither mentally or bodily unfit for the post. The fact is Mr. Temple wished to get rid of Captain McKenzie from the Secretaryship, and to give it to Mr. Percival of the Civil Service, or to Mr. Rivett Carnac, the Assistant Secretary and Colonel Snow, who had no interest, but to suffer by being superseded. This act will always be a blot on Mr. Temple's administration; and the sooner Government shows its disapprobation of the conduct of its servants by compelling the Governor General's sanction to be withheld, and for another appointment in supervision also where. The weather during the past week has been most stormy, a hurricane is blowing, and it has rained incessantly for the past six days.
FOREST RANGER.

BOMBAY.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker proceeded to Poona on Friday last.

MAILS for Carwar, Cannanore, Mangalore, Calicut, and Cochin, per steamer *India*, will be closed this day, at 10 A.M.

A TELEGRAM, dated Kurrachee, July 29th, informs us that no more messages will be sent by the Persian Gulf Line beyond Gwadur until further notice.

ing his contemporary and rival in literature. Dr. Haug will, perhaps, tell us that Professor Benfey has also found fault with Spiegel, but his strictures are of no use, since he does not pretend to be a Zend scholar or at all events, he has done nothing to prove it. Again, how are we to be sure that Dr. Haug's own interpretations, which he has put forth in opposition to Spiegel's, are not incorrect or false? He says in his book on Parsiism, the translation of the second Gatha given in it is "much revised" from the German version. May he not, then, be falling into errors regarding his deductions about Zoroaster's teaching? He represents the Zend as very difficult—more difficult than even the Vedic Sanscrit—such as he "would feign give up." Now that which he represents as less difficult than Zend—I mean the Vedic language—he is charged with not being able to comprehend fully, in a review of his work on the Aitreya Brahmnas, which appeared some months ago in the *Natives Opinion*. How are we to be sure, then, that he would be able to lay before us correctly and fairly a translation of the more difficult composition of antiquity?

One point with reference to the Pehlvi translation I must not pass over. It is pronounced unreliable by the Doctor. I fear this is going too far, though I am not surprised at it, for he has treated in a similar manner the commentary of Sayana, which even Max Muller has not despised, but incorporated in his edition of the Vedas. The Pehlvi version was made by men who knew what Zoroastrianism was, and who lived much nearer the time of Zoroaster than the men of our age. It is neither possible nor credible that their translation is totally unsuited to do justice to their teacher. We may as well condemn the Septuagint version, though the seventy Jews who prepared it were not, I suppose, more learned than the translators of the Zend Avesta into Pehlvi.

Even many intelligent Par-is, who know their religion practically better than Dr. Haug, refuse to endorse his opinion respecting the Spiegel Bleeck translations, as it will be seen clearly from a passage in the *Bombay Samachar* of yesterday.

30th July. ALIF.

SPORTING.

PROSPECTUS OF AHMEDABAD SKY RACES.

1st Day, Monday 10th October.

1ST RACE.—"Derby." For all Maiden Horses. R. C and distance. Rs. 150 from Fund. Entrance, Rs 20. H. F. Weight for age, one stone in excess of Byculla standard.

2ND RACE.—"Galloways." Rs. 100 from Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Rs. 10 forfeit. 1 mile. 14 hands to carry 10 stone, and 7 lbs. less for each inch below that height.

3RD RACE.—"Hacks." Rs. 50 from Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. H. F. ¼ mile. 10 st. 7 lbs. each winner to be sold for Rs. 300.

4TH RACE.—"Tattoos." 13 hands and under. Rs. 40 from Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. A. F. ½ mile. Catch weights.

5TH, "Native Race." R. C. First prize Rs. 15, Second Rs. 10, Third Rs. 5.

Second Day, Wednesday 12th October.

1ST RACE.—"Welter." Rs. 150 from Fund. Entrance, Rs. 20. H. F. R. C. and distance. 11 stone each.

2ND RACE.—"Whim." Rs. 100 from Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. H. F. R. C. Byculla standard.

3RD RACE.—"Subaltern's Cup." Expressly for Subalterns' horses. 1 mile. 10 stone each. Rs. 75 from Fund. Entrance, Rs. 10. H. F.

4TH RACE.—"Cheroot Stakes." ¾ mile. Catch weights. Rs. 50 from Fund. Entrance, Rs. 5 A. F. Cheroots to be brought in alight.

5TH, "Sowar's Race." R. C. and a distance. First Rs. 20, Second 10, Third 5.

Third Day, Friday 14th October.

1ST RACE.—"Winners' Handicap." Rs. 150 from Fund. Entrance, Rs. 10 for each race won. Half forfeit for not standing handicap. Forced for winners. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 10. 2 miles.

2ND RACE.—"Losers' Handicap." Rs. 100 from Fund. Entrance, Rs. 15. Rs. 10 forfeit for not standing the handicap. Rs. 15.

3RD RACE.—"For all Ponies 12·2 and Under." Half mile. Catch weights. Rs. 30 from Fund. Entrance, Rs. 5 A. F.

4TH RACE.—"Steeple Chase." Over about 2 or 2½ miles Country. Rs. 150 from Fund. Entrance, Rs. 20 H. F. for all Horses. Galloways, and tattoos 14 hands to carry 10 st., and 5 lbs. added, or deducted per each inch in excess of or less than that height.

CAMEL RACES.—"Greased Pig," &c. &c.

The above races with the exception of the two races for natives to close on 8th October, and nominations, specifying colors and riders, to be sent to the Secretary on that day. All races to be ridden in color.

RULES.

1. No public money given for a walk over.
2. No appeal from the decision of the stewards, which is to be final on all points.
3. Western India Turf Club Rules as far as applicable.
4. No horse to be allowed to start unless his owner has subscribed at least 15 Rupees to the Fund, except for the tattoos and native races.
5. Course fee of 5 Rupees for all winners, and all horses, galloways, and ponies trained on the course to pay Rs. 5 each.
6. Nominations to be sent to the Secretary by 12 o'clock noon of the day specified in the prospectus for closing and naming.
7. Percentage deductions to be made from the public money should the funds not be sufficient.
8. An ordinary will be held the evening before each day's races when all accounts of the preceding day's racing will be settled, and lotteries for the next day's races will take place. The ordinary for the first day's races will be held on Saturday, 8th October.
9. Horses to be sent to the race stand to be aged and measured on the Saturday before the Races, *i. e.*, 8th October, at 6 o'clock A. M.

Stewards.—E. P. Down, Esq. C. S.; Colonel Hawkins, R. A.; Captain Wilson, 13th Regt. N. I.; and Captain Holt, 20th Regt. N. I. H. B., Secretary.

BENGAL.

WE learn that the Marine Committee which sat to enquire into the cause of the collision between the two ships, *Robert MacKenzie* and *Victoria Nyanza*, has suspended Mr. Thomas, the Pilot in charge of the former Vessel, for three months, but we understand, the damages done to the Vessels in consequence will have to be sustained by the owners.—*Englishman, July 23.*

MADRAS.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred last evening which might have terminated seriously, but for the energy and daring of some Madras Boatmen. Two jolly boats belonging to the Ships *Bon Accord* and *Cecilia*, were lying alongside of the Pier, and from the strong current running at the time got foul of the Pier and were broken to pieces. There were three seamen in one, and two in the other of the Jolly boats, who were all precipitated into the sea, when immediately two or three catamarans were launched and three seamen picked up, one swam ashore and another escaped by holding on to the piles of the Pier, of these, one man received a slight injury. They were all taken to one of the Ship's Dubash's rooms on the Beach and regaled with some spirits.—*Times, July 23.*

A RAILWAY TRIP.—During the past week the *Athenæum and Daily News* has travelled by deputy by rail to Coimbatore, and barring the heat and dust found the journey a very comfortable one. All the Stations on the Line appeared to be as clean as could be wished, the new Station at Jollarapett, the Bangalore Junction, was proceeding rapidly towards completion, but can hardly, we suspect, be finished by the 30th instant, when a special train with a large number of visitors is to leave Madras for Bangalore Our deputy reports that contrary to all regulations a gallant Colonel proceeding to join his Regiment at Quilon took possession with his wife of the Lady's Waiting Room, and was ungallant enough at midnight to refuse to turn out on the arrival of two young ladies from the Hills. At Arconum Junction the thirsty traveller is in a great many instances deprived of the opportunity of supplying his wants from the painful appearance of an unfortunate man who is permitted to vend B. & S., Lemonade, and other liquids on the platform. He has been on the line ever since it has been opened, and it is astonishing that he has not been removed by the Railway authorities, who might induce him to employ a substitute. He would no doubt find the change to his own advantage, for many persons must be deterred by his appearance from dealing with him. In connection with this trip our deputy desires to record the astounding fact that amongst his fellow travellers was a Bengallee, who, instead of going to Simla from Benares, preferred visiting Octacamund for three months, and had actually accomplished the journey from Benares, via Calcuttta, to Coimbatore in eight days. He was 30 hours travelling by rail from the Holy City to the City of Palaces, nearly six days on board the *Venasity*, and 15 hours from Madras to Coimbatore!—and in twelve hours more hoped to enjoy the delight ful climate and scenery of Coonoor—for which station also was bound a gentleman from Calcutta, who had availed himself of his one month's privilege leave to visit the Blue Mountains in preference to Darjeeling. What will the *Friend* say to this.—*Athenæum and Daily News, July 23.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred at Arconum Junction on Saturday morning last. The night goods train from Coimbatore arrived, it appears, at the Junction at about four A. M., and was proceeding at a slow speed, when the pointsman failed to turn it on to the main down line, and caused it to proceed along a siding. The train was thus thrown off the rails, and the engine and several of the waggons were seriously injured. Providentially no lives were lost, and no limbs broken. The only passenger in the train was Mr. Carew, Engineer, Madras Railway Company, who was sleeping close to the cash chest in the break van. This gentleman had a very narrow escape, the chest being hurled from one end of the carriage to the other, and alighting fortunately on some soda water bottles. The pointsman is in custody, and, we have no doubt, will be punished most severely for his negligence.—*Times, July 25.*

SIND.

A SAD AFFAIR.—We learn with regret that two soldiers of the Garrison had a quarrel yesterday noon in their barrack room, which they went out to settle by a fight. One of the men drew his knife in the heat of the conflict and inflicted several wounds on his opponent He was at once made a prisoner of, and taken to the Quarter Guard, while the wounded man was conveyed to Hospital for treatment. The result will doubtless be a Court Martial, the proceedings of which will duly appear in our columns.—*Our Paper, July 22.*

THE LATE BANK OF KURRACHEE.—The local shareholders of the late Bank of Kurrachee met at the office of the Liquidator, Mr. McIver, last Tuesday, when it was decided a further dividend of 30 per cent, less 5 per cent dividend, declared by the Directors at the last annual meeting, would be paid. Mr. McIver satisfied the meeting that he was not in the least to blame for the delay attending the winding up of the affairs of the Bank.—*Sindian, July 23.*

THE WEEK.

(From the Bombay Saturday Review, July 30th.)

AT the first meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council for this year, held in Poona last Tuesday, the Time-Bargains Bill was re-introduced by Mr. Scott, and leave was given to Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett to bring in a bill for the suppression of gambling in the Mofussil. The morals of the Council have evidently grown stronger instead of weaker during the exciting nine months that have passed since they last met together; or possibly the air of Poona is favourable to the development of an intense feeling of virtuous indignation against that vice, which, when once seen in Bombay,

Familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Mr. Sunkersett's argument in support of his bill is that to men "in the position of the professional gambler" the step is easy "from poverty to theft," and he would therefore prevent poor men from gambling lest it should lead them to crime. This new principle of paternal government need not be limited in its application to gambling. Thus, for instance, an excitable man goes to the theatre, and sees a play in which the myrmidons of a tyrant are scattered and overthrown by the manly arm of the British sailor. Being ignorant, he takes all he sees for gospel, and, being poor, he shows how easy is the step from poverty to crime by knocking down the first policeman he meets in the street. Therefore, let us pass a law to prevent poor men from going to theatres. Again, drink will sometimes so fire the imagination as to make a man unable to distinguish between his neighbour's goods and his own; and if the tipsy man be poor also (the step from poverty to theft being easy) the chances are that he appropriates these goods and buys more drink with the proceeds of the stolen property. Therefore, let us pass a law to prevent poor men from getting anything to drink. Thanks to the philanthropic and disinterested labours of our legislators in Poona, this community to which it is our privilege to belong promises soon to attain that highest state of civilization in which the greatest crime a man can commit is to be acquainted with poverty.

A writer in the *Times of India*, having lately seen a screw pile beacon, was so much struck with the admirable simplicity and ingenuity of this contrivance for lighting sunken dangers, that, allowing his judgment to be carried away by his enthusiasm, he will have nothing but screw piles all over the world, even where ordinary lighthouses will serve the purpose much more effectually. It would appear to ordinary mortals that, if the Prongs on one side and Kenery on the other side of the entrance to Bombay harbour were lighted in the manner proposed by Captain Barker, the lighthouses on these dangers would serve not merely to indicate to the mariner what he ought to avoid, but to mark out for him the fair-way channel into Bombay. There is no necessity then for having recourse to screw pile beacons in this case. The *Times of India* admits that lights should be placed *on* dangers (such for instance as the Isle of Perim) which ships are forced to approach very closely. Well, is it likely that ships coming out of the Red Sea pass Perim more closely than ships entering Bombay pass the Prongs and Kenery Island? To light one of these dangers only does mischief, while the exact position of the other is left uncertain; if both be lighted, it ought not to be difficult for any ship captain to find his way, in any weather, into Bombay harbour.

The acquittal of the prisoners in the poisoning case at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court seems to have encouraged the secret poisoners of Bombay to go about their abominable work much more boldly than before. In one case now under investigation arsenic enough was given to the murdered woman to have killed twenty persons. It is much to be wished that the Legislative Council of Bombay, instead of wasting its time in the discussion of puerile and useless measures for the prevention of gambling, would endeavour to check the practice of secret poisoning, now so common in Bombay, by prohibiting the sale of poisons except under special conditions, improving the Coroner's court, and reforming the police system of the Presidency town. The chief advantage of a despotic Government is supposed to be that it confers upon its subjects the benefit of a firm and vigorous administration; but in India we are ruled by a government which gives us neither popular liberty nor despotic strength.

Commander Bradshaw, R. N., who has been employed for several months by the Bombay Government on special duty in the Persian Gulf in connection with the expedition for laying the submarine telegraph cable, left Bombay yesterday by the China Mail, to rejoin his ship, the *Seeora*, at Trincomalee. Captain Bradshaw has completed and sent in to Government a series of very elaborate and carefully finished charts, which show the exact course of the cable, with the depth of water, nature of bottom, &c. for every mile from Kurrachee to Fao. On the chart of the first section, from Kurrachee to Gwadel, the point at which the cable was broken (where it crosses a coral shoal) a few weeks ago can be ascertained with the utmost nicety. The line will be easily repaired when the violence of the monsoon is past.

By telegram from Kurrachee dated 27th instant, we learn that the barque *Meggie*, Naughton, master, bound from Kurrachee to Havre with a cargo of cotton, has gone ashore in Sonmeanee Bay; and will probably become a total loss.

By telegram received from Calcutta to day, we learn that the *Longwood*, belonging to the Western India Shipping Company has made the fastest passage on record between Bombay and Calcutta. The run having been made in 9 days from Light to Light.

HOUSEKEEPING ON THE HILLS.

(From the Madras Times.)

HOUSEKEEPING in India is at no time very agreeable, but of all species of housekeeping, we are assured by our Neilgherry Correspondents, that housekeeping on the Hills is most vexing. Your first and foremost trouble is connected with your domestic servants who, brought up at some expense from the plains, clothed at your cost, and paid an extra salary as batta, seem actuated by a common desire to do as little as possible for you. Your butler who in the plains is so uniformly tractable and useful, becomes morose, lazy, and utterly indifferent to your wishes or threats, the Ayahs walk about very slowly and grumblingly, cease to look after the children, and assume very independent and much injured airs when taken to task for their negligence. The cook is however the most troublesome of all these domestic nuisances, and annoys his employer day by day, regarding the scarcity of fuel, the miserable water, and the dearness of rice and provisions generally. The better class of Madras servants will, in most cases, now positively refuse to accompany a family to the Hills, and prefer to vacate their situations in favor of more hardy and less valuable individuals. The variable hill climate does not agree with the constitution of the native, and life preservation being a more potent mentor than the love of rupees, urges native servants not only to decline going to the Hills themselves, but also to counsel their many friends and relations not to accept such a great risk. Under these circumstances, we think something might be done to encourage European servants to seek employment on the Hills. Many a pensioned soldier we believe would be glad to accept the situation of a footman, whilst his wife might be engaged as a a house-maid. An European cook, would also be necessary in a large house, but three such servants would doubtless be able to perform, and most efficiently, the duties which are now allotted to and neglected by a small army o natives. The more the Hills can be European ized, the more enjoyable they will necessarily be, and the greater inducement will they offer to permanent residents. A man who has served in an official capacity during some quarter of a century in India, will not unusually return home to find his former friends either dead or unamiable, and to learn the dire penalty of an exile in such a peculiar land as this. He at once feels a longing to return to the scenes in which he has spent his busy manhood, and to resume acquaintance with associates at the Cutcherry or Mess-House. Most gratifying would it be to his feelings to find a resting place suitable to his taste in the heart of India, and thus to be brought into frequent contact with men labouring up the ladder which he has climbed, or resting after the exertion of attaining the elevated postion which he may have reached. But until the decided nuisance of the native servants is mitigated, and the cost of housekeeping considerably reduced, we cannot expect that many pensioned Officers or Civilians will choose so expensive a resting place as Ootacamund, for example, in preference to such cheap and Anglo-Indian watering places as are now very numerous in England. Our readers will remember that last year Colonel Ouchterlony drew out the prospectus of a Contract Building Company, one of whose endeavours would be the erection, in Ootacamund, of a number of small, convenient, and pucka cottages, and thus to supply a great want that has been felt in that station for some ten years past. Three months since Captain Nelson drew out a scheme for a Neilgherry Farming Company, whose chief purpose would be to supply the Hills with an abundance of good and cheap meat and vegetables produced by the English mode of pasturage and farming. The hand of death unhappily blighted these two Companies whilst in embryo; and as yet no one has been found to carry out the very desirable, and we believe feasible, schemes which were initiated by those much lamented gentlemen. It would have been fortunate for the Neilgherry Hills had they been situated as near to Bombay as they are to Madras, for then there would have been no want of enterprising men to invest some capital in developing the advantages of their excellent climate. The promoters of the Nassick Farm would have at once seen the admirable opportunity offered by such a climate for the rearing of horses, cows, oxen and sheep, for the cultivation on a large scale of English vegetables and fruits, and for supplying the whole of India with locally manufactured preserves of all descriptions. The want of monied men in Madras must we fear for a long while militate against the remedying of many objections which are now made to a permanent residence on the Hills, and the scarcity of public spirited and energetic individuals such as Colonel Ouchterlony was, acts as a check to the initiation of Joint Stock Companies for carrying out the improvements which are so much required in our Presidency.

POST OFFICES.

(From the Mofussilite.)

SOME years back we advocated the establishment of the English Post Office Money Order System in India, and we claim priority in publishing the suggestion. *The Friend of India* followed suit, and published a capital article on the subject. Recently, the Bombay journals have taken the subject up and shown how absurd it is of the Government not to establish so convenient and profitable an institution at once. By not doing so, the State is really encouraging the wholesale plunder of stamps daily going on in all the Indian Post Offices. It is one chance out of a hundred, that a letter containing stamps reaches its addressee. Complaints are being daily made that letters containing stamps miscarry. If a hoondie is obtained for a small amount, it is only got at great inconvenience to the party who wants it and the person who cashes it. Only a few days since we got a hoondie payable in Meerut, and on presenting it for cash, we were informed that it was not payable at sight, but that for a small consideration it might be paid then if requisite. For the sake of two or three annas, the money craving bumeahs will give all kinds of trouble, very often at great loss to others. If money ord rs were obtainable at Post Offices this hoondie evil and nuisance would be done away with, and now that Post masters are relieved from the trouble of superintending the Bullock train business, the time that they formerly gave to that department might be devoted to the Money Order Office.

And now a word or two about the Post Office. It wants entire revision. It is not keeping pace with the times. People have to wait for letters until it suits the peons to deliver them. We saw a letter in the correspondence columns of the *Hills*, complaining of the writer having had a letter detained in the Post Office at Mussoorie, all night, because it had arrived after six o'clock in the evening. In London, letters are delivered every hour all over the great metropolis. A letter can be posted at 8 o'clock in the evening in one part of the town and the same will be delivered at nine o'clock. But there, the postmen move sharply, letters are no sooner in the letter box than they are out again, stamped, and bundled off. When a letter is put into his hands to knock at a street door, he will not wait to give another, if the first is not answered. He is provided with money change and gives it sharply if required, and so passes on to the next party to whom he has to deliver a letter. A London postman will deliver as many letters in one half hour in London, as these poor specimens of humanity called dak peons in India, see in a month. The London postmen are picked men They are selected as men of good character, pass an examination as to fitness in a physical point of view, to show that they are capable of performing their work with activity.

In the General Post Office, London, on the arrival of any mail, say the Overland mail from India for instance, the letters are received, sorted and despatched to the different districts in less time than it takes a postmaster in India to look over the chullans. We wish it to be understood that we do not complain of the Indian postmasters, but the system. As far as Meerut is concerned, we feel satisfied that no one could do the work under the present system quicker or better than our worthy postmaster; but the entire system is rotten to the core. A lot of useless formality has to be gone through on the arrival of a mail cart at each post office, and thus the time is taken up in writing and talking that ought to be devoted to sorting and despatching. Some time since sorting tables of a particular kind were ordered by the Post Master General to be made, and every Post Office in the North-West Provinces was provided with one. The table is of a semicircular shape, there is a place in the centre for a sorter to stand and cry out the names, and the dak peons *sit* round it and receive the letters for their respective districts. Now, dak peons, like London postmen, should *never be allowed to sit while on duty*. As long as they can sit, they will do so, and people may whistle for their letters as a captain does at sea for wind, with about as much chance of obtaining the former as the latter. Let them be made to stand, and they will get over their work as quickly as possible. Again, the dak peons in this country appear to be men who are too old, inactive, or lazy to do any other work, instead of being smart young men who can get over five miles of ground in an hour. Letters which have arrived in any Post Office at any time during the day, should be in their owners hands within an hour after arrival, even though the party lived at the other end of the largest station in India.

No improvement has taken place in the speed with which the mails are conveyed between Bombay and Meerut. For instance, the down country dak arrived here on Wednesday evening last, without any Bombay or Agra mail, and thus a letter from Agra to Meerut often takes three days All our papers have not yet come to hand which were landed at Bombay on the 9th instant, and we cannot understand why they could not reach us within two days after the letters. But we have no reason to grumble in Meerut as we said before at anything connected with the Post Office, but the system. The telegraph department is getting out a lot of young women to make it more efficient, we strongly recommend that the Government should get out from England, a few crack London "sorters" to visit every Indian Post Office and give the native sorters a wrinkle as to how letters should be received, stamped, and dispatched, at the rate of about 50,000 an hour, as in London. If this were done the practice of giving letters to orderlies &c. at the Post Offices should be put a stop to, and would not be requisite, as one's letters would then be delivered at one's house within an hour after their arrival in the station. We must acknowledge that we are well off in this respect in Meerut, for owing to the courtesy of Mr. Hawkins, we invariably receive our letters and papers very early after their arrival in the station.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT *vs.* MR. ADAM WHITE.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

WE have a most interesting pamphlet before us, published by the Reverend Adam White of Poorundhur, by way of a protest against the treatment he has received at the hands of the Bombay Government, and we invite the attention of our readers to some of the principal facts and arguments set forth in its eloquent pages.

The circumstances which have brought Mr. White before the public have already been stated in these columns by our Poona correspondent and are pretty well known to most of us. A brief resume will therefore suffice. Mr. White, as a missionary, was in the habit of frequenting the military hospital at Poorundhur to comfort the sick, and for some time his visits were made without the special sanction of the authorities. Subsequently, however, by an order of the Government, he was formally permitted to attend sick soldiers in the hospital, and he continued his ministrations for some time without let or hindrance.

On one occasion he was called to the bedside of a man who was fast approaching his end, and finding that the unfortunate creature was quite unconscious of the great change so soon to come over him Mr. White warned him earnestly to reflect on his condition, which he painted in severe though truthful colours, showing him how he had incurred everlasting punishment by his course of life, and beseeching him to seek the mercy of God ere it was too late. While the reverend gentleman was engaged in this pious work he was frequently interrupted by the rude and boisterous remarks of a party of soldiers sitting at a table in the room, and even when he knelt down to pray for and with the dying man, these thoughtless fools had not the grace to hold their tongues. Mr. White afterwards reproved them for their want of sense and feeling, and of course gave dire offence to the noisy crew by the justice and pungency of his reproof.

The following day it was noised abroad that Mr. White had nearly worried the sick man to death by his violent denunciation of the man's past life, and his terrible picture of what awaited him in the future. At this stage the Reverend Mr. Gell, to whose ears the report came by accident, took the matter in hand, and communicated it to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army and the result was, that Mr. White was forbidden to visit the hospital except on occasions when he should be specially invited by some patient, and not even then without the permission of the Commanding Officer.

Mr. White complains, with every show of justice, that he was dealt with throughout as a man having no right to speak for himself, and that, although he submitted a representation to the Government—a representation written in almost total ignorance of the specific charges brought against him—and although the Government acknowledged that the representation was deserving of consideration, he was condemned as summarily and severely as if he had not had a single circumstance to urge in his favour.

The first point to which we would draw attention is, that Mr. White is an unpaid missionary who is devoting himself to the spread of Christianity merely through love for the cause, and that for this reason his sincerity and desire to do good must be held beyond question by all just men. We are aware that Mr. White is charged simply with a blindness of zeal which misleads him into torturing when he should be comforting those he visits, and that his sincerity is not questioned, but the scarcity of public spirited and energetic individuals such as Colonel Ouchterlony was, acts as a check to the initiation of Joint Stock Companies for carrying out the improvements which are so much required in our Presidency.

Again, we must consider the nature of the accusation brought against him, and the character of those who stand up as his accusers. As regards the former Mr. White shall tell his own story, which bears the unmistakable impress of truth on the face of it: "I simply addressed him," he says, speaking of the dying soldier, "as a fallen child of Adam, and spoke in the way that an evangelical minister of the Church of England or Scotland would do, to awaken a careless sinner to a sense of sin and need. Having for a little spoken in this strain, and hoping that the way was prepared, I *then* declared to him the love of God, and the glad tidings that God, instead of seeking the ruin of the guilty, had sent His own Son Jesus Christ to seek and to save that which was lost.....Having said all this with earnestness and affection, I knelt by his bedside and prayed that God would bless that which had been said, and lead him to flee for refuge to Christ."

We have no doubt that, to contradict this portion of Mr. White's statement, some people will affirm that, if Mr. White's exhortation was as mild and loving as he asserts, the sick man, instead of declining to see him again, would have pressed him to repeat his visit. This leads us to another ugly circumstance connected with the case. The dying man's death-bed was solace to the publications of the Minerva Press. He was too far gone to read himself, but his comrades used to help him to kill time by reading aloud from the pages of some instructive and *piquant* novel of the day; so that while he should have been giving up all his thoughts to God and eternity, the unfortunate man was probably engaged in speculating as to which of two favoured suitors was likely in the end to win the heart and hand of the adorable Aramintha, or how Lord Verysopht would tide over the difficulty into which he had been thrown by the artful contrivances of Messrs. Scratchem and Tearem.

To a man rejoicing in this frame of mind comes a preacher of the Gospel, who rudely breaks up his fine castles in the air, and scatters his pleasing conjectures to the winds with the appalling question, "Are you prepared to see God?" The sinner is too much struck at the moment to do aught but stare and shiver. In a little time, however, his comrades return and reassure him, and he resents the honest and straightforward intentions of the spiritual physician, and refuses to see him when he calls again. Is there anything in this to indicate that Mr. White spoke with undue severity to the dying man?

As for those who arrogated to themselves the right to find fault with the missionary's words and manner, Mr. White tells us that they were Roman Catholics to a man, and we know that people of that persuasion are accustomed to look for material rather than spiritual comfort in their last moments. To them any exhortation unaccompanied by immediate and plenary absolution and pressing assurances of salvation, must have sounded very harsh and unpleasant. Indeed words so full of truth and importance must have touched a chord in their own hearts, and irritated them against one who, while seeking the good of a dying sinner, was unconsciously probing their own festering consciences a little too deeply. Add to this that Mr. White openly censured them for their unbecoming conduct, and pointed out to them the sinfulness of what they were then engaged in, namely in making a copy of the amusing farce entitled "The Three Cuckoos," that being the Sabbath day—we put this together, we say, and then let us see how many men will pronounce the testimony of those scamps against Mr. White deserving of credence in the face of that gentleman's own assertion to the contrary.

And yet the only ground upon which the proceedings of the authorities at Bombay against Mr. White rest, is supplied by the story of those frivolous and untrustworthy witnesses. We beg pardon; we should have said that that is ostensibly the sole ground of action. In reality the cause seems to lie deeper. Mr. White's religious principles appear to have given offence to a good many of those who have the power to annoy him. By them he is regarded with all the prejudice which, thanks to Mr. Dickens, falls to the lot of dissenting ministers, generally, of all denominations among us. The words dissenter and ranter are as nearly synonymous as possible with us of the established church, and it is beyond measure difficult for non conformist preachers to avoid getting into hot water while exercising their calling zealously among those who hold them in such extreme suspicion.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that Mr. White would have incurred the displeasure of some who love the national church with so much devotion, that they can see no excellency in any other. The head and front of Mr. White's offending seems to be that he refused, as he himself says, "to join in the *national* celebration of the Lord's supper, to which Englishmen by *national civil right* are, with trifling exceptions, promiscuously admitted."

It is scarcely fair to expect that a man should lay aside his religious scruples and commence with the members of another church, merely because you extend to him the *privilege* of preaching to those who are willing to hear him, and yet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay seems to think Mr. White should have done this, and that the fact of his not having become a communicant of the established church disqualifies him for preaching to Presbyterians. Some went even further in their efforts to give Mr. White annoyance. They urged the Bishop to put a stop to his holding his Presbyterian services in the church bungalow, which was always open to the Roman Catholic Chaplain, and to lectures on all subjects, and were Mr. Gell is himself stated to have given a series of readings of the Pickwick Papers not long ago.

There are many more points in Mr. White's pamphlet which call for remark, but we have said enough, we think, to show the spirit in which his opponents have acted towards him. It only remains for us to repeat more emphatically that the Bombay Government should have been above taking action against Mr. White, while he was yet in ignorance of the matters laid to his charge, and that it will do well to re-consider its decision before its undignified and illiberal treatment of the reverend gentleman settles down into an indelible reproach upon itself.

BEYPORE.

(From the Madras Times.)

WE are very glad to learn from an advertisement which appeared in our columns on Monday last, that, in accordance with Section IX. of Act XXII. of 1863, a preliminary application was made by a well known Civil Engineer, on the 20th June last, to the Government of Madras for a concession to make a Harbour at Beypore on the Malabar Coast, and to reclaim lands now covered by the tide. We are not acquainted with the nature of the offer made or the concession solicited by Mr. Sowerby, but taking an abstract view of the proposals which he has placed before Sir William Denison and his Council, we wish the scheme every success. Beypore, once an unknown and still and insignificant village, is situated at the mouth of a deep and rapid river which rising in the highlands of the Chernaad and contiguous districts meanders through a rich valley abounding in paddy fields, cocoanut topes, and bamboo forests. In these highlands, ginger of a quality but little inferior to that of Jamaica, and pepper equal to the best cultivated in the rich valleys of Travancore, are produced in great abundance by the independent-minded and muscular built Moplah, and the scarcely less handsome and vigorous Nair. Gold is also found in small quantities in the sandy bed of the stream. Laterite exists in such plentifulness that harbour works of almost any extent might be constructed at Beypore with materials procured but twenty miles distant. For miles to the north, east, and south of Beypore, the warm tinted and singularly fertile soil is shaded by the graceful spreading leaves of the cocoanut palms, and the oil and yarn which are produced from their fruit, and which are so high valued in Europe, are for the most part conveyed by a tedious backwater navigation to the port of British Cochin. These products which are obtained near to Beypore would naturally be shipped from that port in preference to Cochin, immediately a suitable market is opened for them. Coffee from the Neilgherries is transported with great safety and economy, to be cured, packed and shipped near Beypore, and it is in the highest degree probable that the uplands of the Chernaad, as capable of producing Coffee, as the range of, hills near Cottayam in Travancore. The mango, white ceder, beneteak, black-wood, sandal-wood teak, and other valuable trees abound within forty miles of Beypore, and we believe the Government of Bombay already derives a large proportain of the timber used in its dockyard from this locality. Indeed Beypore connected with the Presidency capital by a railway, with Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore, by a fine dawk road, with Cochin by a system of backwaters, and with the Neilherry Hills by a river and its tributaries, is peculiarly fitted for being converted into such a port as is apparently designed by Mr. Sowerby. But a present great difficulty is experienced in landing and shipping cargo at and from this port. But to promote it from an insignificant to a foremost rank among towns in our Presidency, a harbour must be constructed by artificial means, and kept clear and in repair by dredging and other processes. No one, we think, will be prepared to contradict us, when we assert that a more ridiculous trace for a Railway than that made by Colone Pears in this presidency can scarcely be conceived. With an ignorance and obstinacy which have made him the ridicule of all Engineers, and the jest of even the D. P. W., this clever officer contrived in the most successful manner to avoid all the large towns between Madras and the Western Coast, and to create the necessity for mis-carrying and other nuisances. His pastoral tastes so greatly influenced him, and his urban antipathies were so powerful, that he carried the benighted public of our Presidency along a round about and indirect route to its avowed destination. Cuddalore consisting of an Indian harbour, second only in size to Bombay, the seat of a flourishing and rapidly developing trade, and situated on the borders of two native independent states, seemed designed by nature for the terminus of such a railway as that which most unfortunately Colonel Pears was requested to design and superintend. But the gallant Colonel preferred to carry the line to an obscure fishing village contiguous to the seat of the Malabar Collectorate, and an unwise Government sanctioned his proposals, and witnessed their execution. Such being the case, we must endeavour to make the utmost of the Western Coast terminus, and to facilitate the passage of the Overland Mails, and travellers for Madras and Bengal, by availing ourselves of this new route. Aden is almost opposite Beypore, and a saving of several days might be effected in the Overland rote, were the Madras Railway utilised as it shold be. We are well assured that the Supreme Government are prepared to give a theoretical rather than a practical support to a scheme such as that under consideration, and that the uncertain state of Indian and European politics, added to to the lately embarrassed condition of our exchequer, must make the Governos General very cautious before forwarding to the Secretary of State any recommendation of speculative expenditure. Engineers in India are prone to be oversanguine of their ability to conquer natural difficulties by a small expenditure of money, and are often chargeable by members of their profession with want of experience and economy of resources. In considering these proposals that are made by private individuals for the reclamation of lands, &c, it is not surprising, but rather very just, that the Government examine it with a severe criticism. India has not as yet been the scene of great engineering conquests, excepting the Bhore Ghaut incline, and one or two other splendid works, yet she has paid very dearly for the freaks of Engineers, in the shape of dilapidated bridges, incomplete drainage, and badly erected buildings. We trust that the day has passed when incompetent Engineers could foist impracticable schemes upon an over busy and careless Government, and that the engineering talent now in the country will produce something deserving the praise of a Stephenson, Cubitt, Brunel, or Peto. We are sure Mr. Sowerby's scheme will receive due attention from so experienced an Engineer as the Governor of this Presidency, and we sincerely hope that if approved by Sir W. Denison, it may be sanctioned by the Secretary of State with such regard for the public interests as did not actuate the Bombay Government when it become a party the "Back Bay Job."

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 30TH.

Van Straubenzee, Captain T., A. D. C., on leave, from Surat.
Faussett, Lieutenant Colonel W., 44th Foot, on duty, from Belgaum.
Cumming, Captain late 56th Regt., on leave, from Deesa.
Coit, Captain late 55th Regt., on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 30TH.

Blair, Captain 102nd Regt., on duty, to Cannanore.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 30TH.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.,

The monthly Muster of Corps in Garrison will take place on Monday next the 1st proximo, at sunrise as usual.

The muster of the Engineers, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barrack, Gun Carriage and Fire Engine departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent on the Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at 6½ o'clock A. M. on Monday next the 1st proximo.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th July.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief is India is republished.

Head Quarters Simla, July 1864.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

33rd Foot.

Lieutenant Birchall G. Graham, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brown, who retires 24th June 1864.

Ensign Craven Charles Goring, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Graham promoted 24th June 1864.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

First Hospital Assistant Dowlutrow, from General duty Aden, to General duty Bombay.

Apprentice J. O'Neil, from 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, Mhow, to "E." Brigade R. H. A., Kirkee.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 30th July.

Lieut. Brebner is reappointed Superintendent of Floating Batteries from this date.

The Squadron Order of yesterday's date relating to Lieut. Arnott is cancelled.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, July 23.)

Captain P. Dods having obtained leave of absence from the Government of Bombay to proceed to Europe, and having left Bombay on the 24th ultimo, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Educational Department of the Central Provinces:—

Mr. Colin A. R. Browning, Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, to Officiate as Director of Public Instruction, in the room of Captain P. Dods, proceeded on leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant G. H. Trevor, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Northern Circle, vice Mr. Browning.

The above to have effect from the date on which Mr. Browning and Lieutenant Trevor assumed charge of their officiating appointments.

The following appointments are made in the Central Provinces, consequent on the transfer of the District of Nimar, from the

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROMANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates :—

Six months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Two „ „ ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
One „ „ ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.. 1s. 11½d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Heng Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 c. do 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. do.
3 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
2 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 3 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Balances under 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Letters and Hoondies should be made payable, and all be addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..} 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ 5 „
„ „ 3 „ 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Agent.

Bombay, 18th July 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND. OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,325,000—(Rs. 23,50,000.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
„ On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON & GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :

On London 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do.....1s. 11½d. „
Sight.....1s. 11½d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do. Do..... „ 2-51 „ „
Sight..... „ 2-46 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Papers, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIEM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11½d. „
„ On demand do. 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless a day be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays... ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
4 Do. ..... at 2s. „
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. „
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. „
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11½d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsar, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. p. rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 1s. 11½d. „
„ 2 „ 1s. 11½d. „
„ 1 „ 1s. 11½d. „
„ on Demand 1s. 11½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per anm.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Baks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Secur ties, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are :—

6 months' sight..... at 2s. 0¾d. per rupee.
4 „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
2 „ ..... 2s. 0¼d. „
1 „ ..... 2s. „
On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. „

On Ireland and Scotland 1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ .....5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ .....6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 nor above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills ; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

Sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1864.

JOSHUA JOSEPH & SONS, Manufacturers of all descriptions of BOOTS and SHOES suitable for the Home and Foreign Markets, 13, Skinner Street, Snow Hill, London.

FOR SALE.—RACING RULES OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB ; with the RULES OF THE CLUB.

Price in Bombay, one Rupee Cash.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by Eighteen Annas Stamps, or they will not be attended to. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

24, Melow Street.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with Cane Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 10½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses ; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED.)

19, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE, AVENUE.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

Henry Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson.)

Deputy Chairman.

Samuel Hanson, Esq., (Samuel Hanson & Co.)
John Boustead, Esq., (Price, Boustead & Co.)
George T. Brooking, Esq. (A. St. Helens Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (Hartley Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq., (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
N. Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.
Fred. W. Harris, Esq., (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith, Harrison, Esq., (Harrison & Crossfield.)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq., (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq., (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Honcere, Esq., 149 Gresham House.
John Humphreys, Esq., New Hibernia Wharf.
M. Joshua, Esq., (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq., Managing Director of the Bank of New Zealand.
William Lesk, Esq., East-cheap.
Henry William Peek, Esq., (Peek Brothers & Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq., (Churchill & Sim.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq., (Smith, Wood & Co.)
John R. Thompson, J.r, Esq., (J. R. Thomson & Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq., (Orlando Jones & Co.)
James Woodhouse, Esq., (J. P. & C. M. Woodhouse.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only. Losses by lightning* are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c.

51 Kegs Iron Rose Nails.
890 Dozens Soap.
50 Boxes of Cyder.
100 Pieces coloured Flannel.
24 „ Woollen Cloth.

On account of the concerned—

590 Reams of English Foolscaps.
500 Dozen Playing Cards.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 1st August 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction this day, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the sundry Effects of several deceased persons, consisting of a few Articles of Furniture, Plated Glass and Crockery Ware, Wearing Apparel, Books, and Sundries.

ALSO,

By Order of the Officiating Shipping Master,

The Effects of the various deceased Seamen, consisting of Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

By Order of the Officiating Surgeon of J. J. Hospital.

The Effects of the various native deceased persons, consisting of a few Articles of Gold and Silver Native Jewellery Brass, and Copper Pots, &c. &c.

By order of the Committee of Adjustment.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, this day, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Lieutenant STURT of the General List, consisting of :—

One Chesnut Horse.
One Set of Harness.
One Pair of Buggy Lamps.
One Buggy Whip.

To be sold at one o'clock P. M., precisely.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Tank Bunder at 2 P.M., a quantity of Old Masts, Yards, Spars &c.

TERMS—CASH.

AUCTION SALE AT THE AMERICAN SAILORS' HOME, BRUCE LANE, GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the American Sailors' Home, Girgaum Road :—

One large Shade Roof with 3) thousand Tiles, more or less, and all the Wood work belonging thereto.
One Bowling Alley with Balls, Pins, complete.
One Buggy, with a serviceable white Arab Galloway and a Set of English Harness complete.
One Litter of Splendid Ball and Blood Pups.
Several Barrels of Brandy, Wine, Flour.
A large quantity of Beer and Champagne, Cider.
100 feet more or less, Vehar Water Piping with Cocks and Shower Bath complete.
Three or four thousand dozens of Empty Bottles of all descriptions.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A new light Landau Carriage, with Plated-mounted Lamps, Pole and Shafts, by J. and W. Wilson, of Glasgow.
A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
2000 „ „ Mahgoolmus.
2000 „ „ Jaconets.
700 „ „ T. Cloth.
100 „ „ Domestics.
A few Bales Twist, &c. &c.
2 Cases Courier Bags and Portmanteaus.

(Positively without reserve to close an account.)

An Invoice of Europe Goods, consisting of Concertinas, One and Eight-day American Clocks, superior Cutlery, Plated Ware, Tea Trays, Dish Covers, Night Lamps, Spice Boxes, Hotwater Plates, Knife Trays, Bread Trays, Mahogany Tea Poys, French Polished Nests of Trunks, Brussels Carpet, and American Cloth Bags, Money Boxes, Inkstands, Ladies' India Rubber Knife Boards, Emery Powder, superior Caps of great variety, Ladies' Parasols, Photographic Albums and several other Miscellaneous Articles.

On account of the underwriters ex ship *Moravshire* :—

1 Set of Carriage Harness, with Silver plated Mountings.
1000 M Best Patent Improved Anticorrosive Percussion Caps.
390 M ½ inch Fine Flemish Cut Tacks.
200 M ¼ „ „
18 Dozen superior Patent Brass Beer Taps.
15 „ 2 feet 4 fold Box Wood Rulers.
26 „ 2 feet Brass Edged „
15 „ 66 feet Askin Tapes.
580 Bulls Eye and Candle Lanterns.
18 Dozen 8 inch Wire Plate Covers.
18 „ „ Ditto.
20 Sets Diagonal Dish Covers.
1 Double Barrelled Gun with Broken Stock.
1 Cask China Leathern Toys.
A few Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings.
A Case of Cashmere Cloth.
A Case of Doeskin.

By order of Messrs. Cohen and Co., on account of the first purchaser, Cumroodeen Esoobally—

1 Case Sponge 84 lb..

SALE OF LEAD PIPING.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms without reserve—

75 Cwt. Lead Piping ½ inch.
59½ „ Ditto ¾ „
28 „ Ditto 1 „

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the spot, the Building Materials of a house, assessed under No. —, situate on Jail Road.

Terms.—50 per cent. deposit shall be required on the Lot being knocked down, and the whole should be cleared within ten days from the day of sale.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Waree Bunder, a large quantity of Building Materials in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

25 per cent deposit shall be required on each lot being knocked down.

Notice to Railway and Building Contractors, Commanders of Ships, Ship Chandlers and others.

Just received a few sets of Weston's Patent Pully Blocks, with 40 feet Iron Chain complete for lifting one ton of load. Price moderate to effect quick sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A second-hand serviceable Shigram, price Rs. 375. Can be seen on application.

Bombay, 1st August 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company..... £